

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

SEAN ELLIOTT,

Plaintiff,

v.

PIERCE COUNTY COUNCIL, et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 3:23-CV-5486-JNW-DWC

ORDER DIRECTING PERSONAL  
SERVICE BY UNITED STATES  
MARSHAL

This is a civil rights action brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff is proceeding with this action *pro se* and *in forma pauperis*. The Court hereby ORDERS as follows:

(1) Service by United States Marshal.

The United States Marshal shall personally serve Pierce County by delivering copies of the summons and complaint, and copies of this Order, to the Chief Executive of Pierce County in accordance with Rule 4(j)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The Clerk shall issue summons and assemble the necessary documents to affect this personal service.

(2) Response to Complaint

Within **twenty-one (21) days** after service, Defendant Pierce County shall file and serve an answer or a motion directed to the complaint, as permitted by Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

(3) Filing and Service by Parties, Generally

All attorneys admitted to practice before this Court are required to file documents electronically via the Court's CM/ECF system. Counsel are directed to the Court's website, [www.wawd.uscourts.gov](http://www.wawd.uscourts.gov), for a detailed description of the requirements for filing via CM/ECF. All non-attorneys, such as *pro se* parties and/or prisoners, may continue to file a paper original with the Clerk. All filings, whether filed electronically or in traditional paper format, must indicate in the upper right-hand corner the name of the magistrate judge to whom the document is directed.

For any party filing electronically, when the total of all pages of a filing exceeds fifty (50) pages in length, a paper copy of the document (with tabs or other organizing aids as necessary) shall be delivered to the Clerk's Office for chambers. The chambers copy must be clearly marked with the words "Courtesy Copy of Electronic Filing for Chambers."

Any document filed with the Court must be accompanied by proof that it has been served upon all parties that have entered a notice of appearance in the underlying matter.

(4) Motions, Generally

Any request for court action shall be set forth in a motion, properly filed and served. Pursuant to LCR 7(b), any argument being offered in support of a motion shall be submitted as a part of the motion itself and not in a separate document. The motion shall include in its caption

(immediately below the title of the motion) a designation of the date the motion is to be noted for consideration upon the Court's motion calendar.

Stipulated and agreed motions, motions to file over-length motions or briefs, motions for reconsideration, joint submissions pursuant to the option procedure established in LCR 37(a)(2), motions for default, requests for the clerk to enter default judgment, and motions for the court to enter default judgment where the opposing party has not appeared shall be noted for consideration on the day they are filed. *See* LCR 7(d)(1). All other non-dispositive motions shall be noted for consideration no earlier than the third Friday following filing and service of the motion. *See* LCR 7(d)(3). All dispositive motions shall be noted for consideration no earlier than the fourth Friday following filing and service of the motion. *Id.*

For electronic filers, all briefs and affidavits in opposition to either a dispositive or non-dispositive motion shall be filed and served not later than 11:59 p.m. on the Monday immediately preceding the date designated for consideration of the motion. If a party (i.e. a *pro se* litigant and/or prisoner) files a paper original, that opposition must be received in the Clerk's office by 4:30 p.m. on the Monday preceding the date of consideration.

The party making the motion may file and serve, not later than 11:59 p.m. (if filing electronically) or 4:30 p.m. (if filing a paper original with the Clerk's office) on the date designated for consideration of the motion, a reply to the opposing party's briefs and affidavits.

#### (5) Motions to Dismiss and Motions for Summary Judgment

Parties filing motions to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and motions for summary judgment pursuant to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure should acquaint themselves with those rules. As noted above, these motions shall be

1 noted for consideration no earlier than the fourth Friday following filing and service of the  
2 motion.

3 Defendants filing motions to dismiss or motions for summary judgment are advised that they  
4 MUST serve *Rand* notices concurrently with motions to dismiss based on failure to exhaust  
5 administrative remedies and motions for summary judgment so that *pro se* prisoner plaintiffs will  
6 have fair, timely and adequate notice of what is required of them in order to oppose those  
7 motions. *Woods v. Carey*, 684 F.3d 934, 941 (9th Cir. 2012). The Ninth Circuit has set forth  
8 model language for such notices:

9 A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil  
10 Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

11 Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary  
12 judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no genuine  
13 issue of material fact – that is, if there is no real dispute about any fact that would  
14 affect the result of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled  
15 to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case. When a party you are  
16 suing makes a motion for summary judgment that is properly supported by  
17 declarations (or other sworn testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your  
18 complaint says. Instead, **you must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's declarations and documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary judgment is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.**

18 *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952, 963 (9th Cir. 1998) (emphasis added).

19 Defendants who fail to file and serve the required *Rand* notice on plaintiff may have their  
20 motion stricken from the Court's calendar with leave to re-file.

21 (6) Direct Communications with District Judge or Magistrate Judge

22 No direct communication is to take place with the District Judge or Magistrate Judge with  
23 regard to this case. All relevant information and papers are to be directed to the Clerk.  
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1 (7) The Clerk is directed to a copy of this Order to Plaintiff and to the Pierce County  
2 Prosecuting Attorney's Office.

3 Dated this 5th day of June, 2023.

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6 David W. Christel  
7 Chief United States Magistrate Judge  
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